

EXCHANGE
Closing Quotations—
L.T. London 34.37 1/2
On Demand 34.44

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
RAINY.
Barometer 29.45

(ESTABLISHED 1881)
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July 29, 1918, Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 85
Humidity 91 " 74

July 29, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 76
Humidity 82 " 91

8006 日二廿月六

MONDAY, JULY 29, 1918.

一拜禮 號九廿月七英港香

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\$34 PER ANNUM

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMANS AGAIN RETREATING.

ABANDONING THE NORTHERN MARNE FRONT.

ALLIED TROOPS PRESSING ENEMY REARGUARDS.

London, July 28.
A French communique states:—Under the continuous pressure of French and Allied troops for several days past, the Germans today retreated along the whole front north of the Marne. Our troops are pressing the rearguards and have reached the line of Broysere, Ville-Neuveurise, Courmont, Passy, Grigny, Cuiseles, Lanesville and Chauxmury. On the right bank of the Marne we cleared a wide front. We continue to progress and are now more than fifteen kilometres north-east of Chateau-Thierry.

Allies Pursuing Enemy.

London, July 28.
An American official message states:—The enemy's resistance broke down between the Ourcq and the Marne. Allied troops are pursuing.

An Admission of Defeat.

London, July 28.
The news of the German retreat is the most momentous since General Foch counter-attacked, for it is tantamount to an enemy admission of defeat. The obstinate resistance of the Germans, opposed to the patient but relentless pressure exercised by the Allies, led many to believe that the enemy Command would rather sacrifice troops in a hopeless struggle than order a retirement which would finally shatter the belief of the German people in the invincibility of their leaders. It had been even suggested that the enemy was preparing a counter-attack or at least might make a stand on a new line, namely Soissons and Chateau-Thierry, for the ruggedness of the country and the huge forces still at his disposal made a surprise not out of the question. The Germans, however, packed in a cul de sac fifteen miles wide north and twelve south, have been living in an inferno of fire.

An American Capture.

London, July 27.
An American official message states:—We captured Le Charnel between the Ourcq and the Marne on the 25th inst.

Prisoners Surrender in Shoals.

London, July 28.
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing on July 26, states:—British tanks contributed largely to the French success at Montdidier on the 23rd inst. The German withdrawal from the wooded hill west of Montdidier is probably only the first fruits. The French planned to drive a horse-shoe wedge in the German line west of the Avre on a two-mile front, gaining high ground and overlooking the enemy north and south. About three dozen tanks participated in the attack. The Germans were taken at a complete disadvantage. The front was carried with little loss. Prisoners surrendered in shoals. The tanks rendered signal service, dealing with machine-gun points and crushing guns' teams if they did not surrender. The tanks suffered lightly. The French position in this vitally important sector is immensely improved.

Easy Captures.

London, July 28.
Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, writing at 4.30 in the afternoon, says:—An interesting feature in General Gouraud's minor operations, restoring the line, is the ease with which difficult positions were retaken. This M. de Massiges, taken at a big position in the Champagne offensive of 1915, one of the strongest points of our line from Rheims to Argonne, and captured by the Germans on July 15, was retaken by the merest handful of men. More part of our old line of Battle du Mesnil was reconquered next day by a correspondingly slight effort. By now the second line of out abandoned covering zone has been re-occupied as far as the Suippe. Still greater progress has been made along the Roman road between the Suippe and Rheims. The success of these operations, in face of heavy counter-attacks, proves that the French Commander has the situation in Eastern Champagne completely in hand.

Big Haul of Prisoners.

London, June 28.
A French communique states:—South of the Ourcq there is reciprocal artillery firing but no infantry fighting. We captured north of the Marne on Thursday evening Frenet and Savarda Farm and drove back the enemy to the southern outskirts of Binson, Orquigny and Villers-sous-Chateau. Altogether seven hundred prisoners were taken on July 25 at Ville Montoire and Oulchy-le-Chateau. Local attacks undertaken in Champagne, after breaking the enemy offensive on July 15 and 16, resulted, notwithstanding enemy resistance, in our advancing a mile on a front of thirteen miles east of the Suippe and north of the general line of St. Eglise, Grandsonin and Mesnil les Hurles. We recaptured the whole of Main de Massiges and re-occupied the old first lines in that region. We captured in these operations eleven hundred prisoners, two hundred machine-guns and seven guns. We felled seven enemy aeroplanes and the British felled eighteen on July 25. We dropped thirty-eight tons of bombs during the day and night on stations, roads, hangars and dumps near the battlefield. Fires and explosions were observed. The British dropped four tons of bombs on Basoches, Fere en Tardenois and Mont Notre Dame.

Assisting the French.

London, July 27.
Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters, writing on Friday evening, states:—The capture of Ville-Montoire greatly helps the French in their hold of the plateau, over which the Chateau-Thierry and Soissons road runs. The enemy must be becoming nervous of the ring which the French is drawing south of Soissons. It would not be surprising if he were to attempt to break the ring before our further successes in the south increase the menace. Ville Montoire was captured after most sanguinary fighting. The Germans were ordered to hold it at all costs. An American lieutenant killed Captain Meinkoff, the famous German airman, who had sixteen victories to his credit.

The British Front.

London, July 27.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states:—There is hostile artillery firing in the northern portion of the British front. Flying was only possible for a short period of the day. On July 26 three hostile machines were brought down. Two British machines are missing.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMANS AGAIN RETREATING.

Local Operations.

London, July 27.
A French communique states:—On the right bank of the Marne we advanced north of Pontabinson. In Champagne we carried out a local operation in the region south of Mont Saninon and advanced a kilometre on a front of about three kilometres. We took two hundred prisoners, including seven officers.

A British Raid.

London, July 27.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states:—We conducted a raid in the neighbourhood of Salley, Lsurate, Neuville-Vitasse, Arlenzen-Gohelle and Lons. We brought back several prisoners. Hostile artillery is active between the Somme and the Ancre. There is reciprocal artillery firing in the La Biesse Canal sector.

Value of British Success.

London, July 28.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, General March in his weekly statement, announces that trained American combatant troops from France have begun to arrive in Italy. Summing up the Marne position, General March says that the most striking advance since July 25 has been that of the British west of Rheims, which is especially dangerous for the enemy forces in the south.

Recent Gains of Ground.

Paris, July 25.
A Havas message says:—Both sides of the German salient between Soissons and Rheims have been scenes of violent attacks and counter-attacks throughout yesterday night and morning, but the enemy could not prevent a still further advance. A further considerable depth of ground was gained, as much as two miles in places. South-west of Rheims the Allied troops are now only nine miles from Fismes, which is midway between Rheims and Soissons, an important road centre through which most of the supplies of the German armies at the bottom of the salient have to be sent. If it came under close fire the whole German pocket would be involved. Further important gains were made also on the south-west side of the bulge. Oulchy-le-Chateau is largely outflanked. South of this bulge along the Marne, the Allied bridgeheads are gradually spreading as the Germans are pushed back. Before leaving, the enemy is burning depots, ammunition supply and dumps.

According to accurate figures the number of Divisions engaged by the Germans in battle since July 15 is seventy. The total losses, killed, wounded and prisoners, since the same date, are 180,000.

The Eighth Day of the Battle.

Paris, July 28.
A Havas Agency message states:—The eighth day of the battle was one of the most successful and was marked by a fresh series of important advantages won by Allied troops. The Germans made several violent counter-attacks notably towards Dormans on the Marne and south-west of Rheims, but were everywhere thrown back, while north of the Ourcq, Allied troops pushed steadily towards Fere-en-Tardenois. Oulchy-le-Chateau and Oulchy-le-Chateau were captured. Between the Marne and the Ourcq, the Allies progressed in the same direction towards Fere-en-Tardenois, which lies nearly in the centre of the original salient. The front line is now four and a half miles west of this town, which is the German supply centre and the junction of seven roads.

The Allied artillery is now giving the enemy no rest. Practically every road in the salient is now under fire. Airmen dropped over 30 tons of bombs yesterday on various positions. The number of unrounded prisoners taken since July 18 was over 25,000 on Tuesday.

General Fayolle Decorated.

Paris, July 26.
A Havas Agency message states that President Poincare went to Chateau-Thierry to deliver to General Fayolle, Commander-in-Chief of a group of Armies, the decoration of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. Then the President visited some villages recently reconquered—Longpoint, Torcy, Coeurnor etc.

PROPOSED FRENCH EXPORT BANK.

Paris, July 25.

A Havas Agency's message says:—In the course of yesterday's debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the renewal of the Charter of the Bank of France, the Minister of Commerce, M. Clementel, said he intended to introduce a Bill for the foundation of an Export Bank with a capital of four million francs in which the State would participate by advancing one million, so as to assist export development, which would be of vital importance to France after the war.

FORMER GOVERNOR OF INDO-CHINA KILLED.

Paris, July 28.

A Havas Agency message states that the death is reported of M. Van Vollenhouen, former Governor of Indo-China and Captain of infantry in Morocco. He was killed in action, and had been wounded twice.

SIAMESE AIRMEN FOR FRANCE.

Paris, July 26.

A message from the Havas Agency states that newspapers comment favourably on the expected coming of Siamese airmen to France, and voice the gratitude of the country for the friendly Kingdom.

CHOLERA IN PETROGRAD.

London, July 27.

A Russian wireless message from Petrograd states that 11,000 cases of cholera were reported on July 28.

UKRAINIAN RAILWAY WORKERS STRIKE.

London, July 27.

A Russian wireless official message states that Ukrainian railway workers have struck, the Germans having confiscated 2,000 rifles for the railway workers.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

Enemy Attack Falls with Heavy Losses.

London, July 27.
An Italian official message states:—The enemy, reinforced, repeatedly attacked near Kaci Bridge, on the S. front, attempting to drive us from the river, but he was repulsed with heavy losses. We took a hundred prisoners. An enemy attempt to cross the S. front near Jagodina, failed.

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

Japanese Assisting the Czecho-Slovaks.

London, July 27.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that the Petit Parisien states that the Japanese detachments which landed at Vladivostok weeks ago are co-operating with the Czecho-Slovaks north of Nikolaiacourisk.

IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE.

Formal Sitzings Now Concluded.

London, July 28.
The formal sittings of the Imperial War Conference have been concluded and satisfactory results have been achieved.

Uniformity of Action.

London, July 27.
Mr. Walter Long, interviewed by Reuter, said that the War Conference had done extremely well and had completed everything not done at last year's Conference. The outstanding feature was with regard to trade questions, and concerted Empire action had been secured which, while preserving intact the self-governing nations' autonomy, would secure uniformity of Empire action and ensure much more satisfactory results when peace comes.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

London, June 27.

A Government three-line Whip, headed "Most Important", has been issued for the debate on July 29 on Mr. Dillon's motion, the particulars of which were cabled on July 23.

SERBIAN KING'S NARROW ESCAPE.

London, July 27.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Athens, while a train in which King Alexander was returning from the Serbian Front, was standing in the station at Florina, an enemy aeroplane dropped a bomb close to the engine, which escaped damage.

AUSTRIAN BASE AGAIN BOMBED.

London, July 27.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome states that the Chief of the Naval Staff announces that British seaplanes on July 25 re-attacked military works and the harbour at Ostia causing important damage, especially to an aerodrome and submarine base. Italian seaplanes on July 26 successfully bombed an aerodrome at Legosta, causing a large fire.

A REPORT DENIED.

London, July 27.

It is officially stated that the report that General Gornko is to command the Allied troops in the Marman region is absolutely untrue.

AMERICA'S GROWING ARMY.

A Million and a Quarter Men in France.

London, July 28.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that Mr. Baker, Secretary for War, told a Senate Committee that there were now 1,250,000 Americans in France. It is expected that 300,000 will be transported in July.

MUNITION WORKERS ON STRIKE.

A Warning by the Government.

London, July 26.

A Government announcement warns a number of munition workers, who have struck, that they will become liable to the Military Service Act if they do not resume work before July 29.

An Investigation Promised.

London, July 28.

The Ministry of Munitions has announced that immediately the strikers resume work, a Committee, consisting of representatives of the Government, Trades Unions and employers, will be appointed to investigate the labour conditions which rendered the embargo necessary, to advise upon its administration and consider what measures can be adopted to maintain and increase the output of munitions.

ZEEBRUGGE AND OSTEND AGAIN BOMBED.

London, July 27.

The Admiralty announces that between July 18 and 24 Air Force units, co-operating with the Navy, dropped fifteen tons of bombs with good results on military objectives at Zeebrugge, Bruges and Ostend. Six hostile machines were destroyed and eight driven down out of control. Five British machines are missing.

BRITISH NAVAL LOSSES.

London, July 27.

The Admiralty announces that the armed merchant cruiser Marmora was torpedoed and sank by a German submarine on July 23. Ten of the crew are missing.
A British torpedo boat destroyer ran ashore and sank on July 24. Thirteen of the crew are missing.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

OBITUARY.

Lord Woollock.

London, July 27.
The death is announced of Lord Woollock. Deceased, who was born in 1853, entered the Army in 1876 and was promoted Colonel in 1903. He saw service in the Nile Expedition and also in South Africa.

SHANGHAI SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. A. L. Anderson & Co., in their Weekly Share Circular, dated Shanghai, 20th July, state:—The week ending to-day has witnessed the transaction of some considerable business, the leading counters being Dock and Cotton shares, and Debenatures. The small enquiry for Rubbers mentioned last week still obtains but few holders will part with their shares at the low prices offered. To-day's opening rate for T/T on London was 4/8 1/2; the Dollar rate being 72.125.

Debenatures.—Some fairly long lines were done but without effecting any change in prices. Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai: Sales were arranged at \$580 and subsequently \$565, closing with buyers at the latter figure.

Insurances.—There are buyers of all shares under this heading. North China are wanted at 127 1/2 and Unions at \$775. Yangtze are in request at \$195 and Far Easterns are in strong demand at 25.

Shipping.—Tags have buyers at 22 1/2 for "Ordinary" and 23 for "Preference."

Docks and Engineerings.—Shanghai: The accounts are now to hand and show that the earnings for the year amounted to Tls. 1,087,493.02 giving, with the sum brought forward from last year, Tls. 1,154,142.22 for division as per our last issue. The price has risen from 133 to 145 during the week but at close shares can be had at 143 1/2. New Engineerings improved from 22 to 23, closing with buyers at 22 1/2. Lands and Hotels.—Anglo-French came to business at 77 1/2 with further buyers. Investments wanted at 70 1/2 might perhaps be obtained at 71. Hotels are still looked for at \$12.

Cotton Mills.—This market has ruled more tricky than usual, interests centering chiefly in Loon Kung Mows, Orientals and Kung-Yike, where more especially with the second of these, the price is dictated more by the share position than by the prospects of the mill. Spinning which for a brief period became more lucrative or more correctly speaking less expensive, has reverted, and weaving is being indulged in a loss.

Industrials.—Langkats: The price advanced sharply from 13 1/2 to 16 on the rumour of satisfactory coal reports. Sematras, after sales at 65, are now wanted at 67 1/2. Rubbers.—There is a distinct inclination to buy but it does not carry would-by purchasers beyond the bargain counter and thus little or no business results. Miscellaneous.—Only are in request at 10 1/2, and Constructions at 63. Gas are asked for at 22 1/2 and Telephones at 81.

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TO-DAY.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
TO-MORROW.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

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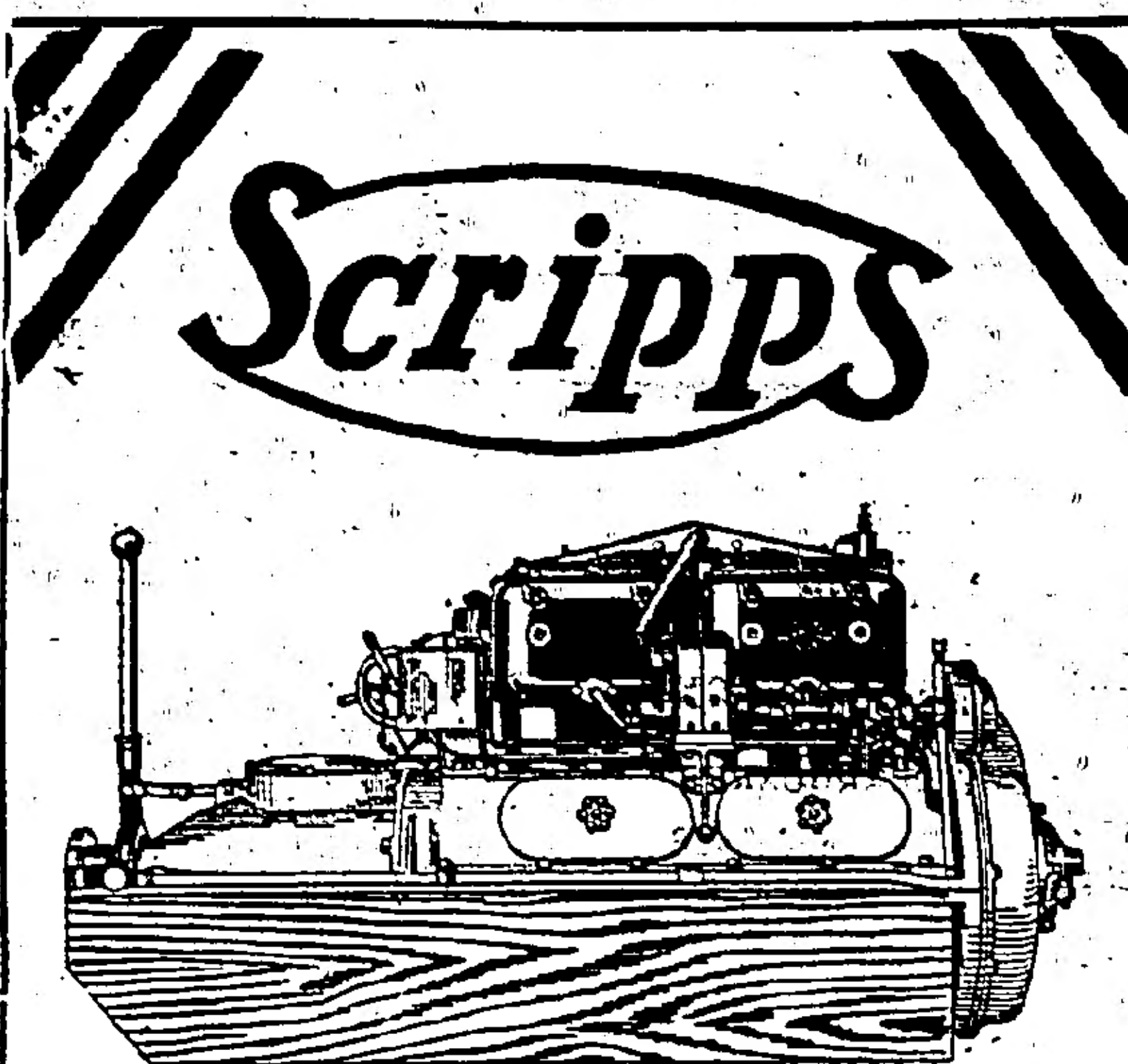
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GENERAL NEWS.

"The Only Thing that Matters."

The Bishop of London presid-
ed at the annual meeting of the
London Diocesan Church Reading
Union, at Eton College, and dis-
tributed certificates to the success-
ful essayists. Bishop Boyd
Carpenter, in an address dealing
with the lives of St. Dominic and
St. Francis, said that one of the
most important things to insist
upon to-day was the first Article in
the Creed, "I believe in God."
The lessons of history showed
that if the official Church could
not give to the people a religion
which went to their heart, then it
would be sought elsewhere. It
was St. Francis whose teaching
was expressed in the beautiful
sentence, "What we are in the
sight of God, that is the only
thing that matters."

Our Total Sugar Imports.

Mr. Lough, having asked what
was the total import of sugar in
the years ending March 31, 1917
and 1918, including all supplies
sent abroad either to the Army or
the Navy, and what this quantity
works out at on the average per
head of the population, Mr.
Stanley Baldwin states, in a
written reply:-The quantities of
sugar, refined and unrefined,
imported into the United King-
dom were:-1917, 1,442,000 tons;
1918, 1,388,000 tons. As, how-
ever, these figures represent the
amount imported, not the amount
consumed in the United King-
dom, to divide them by the
estimated population resident in
the United Kingdom would clearly
give a misleading result.

The Nomads of England.

When the gypsies first appear-
ed in England in the fifteenth
century the name gypsy was
given to them by the English
people, who believed them to have
come from Egypt. The French
by a similar mistake called them
Bohemians. But a careful study
of this race, and especially of
their language, shows that they
came originally from India. The
gypsy language is derived from
the Sanskrit as are the other
Aryan languages of India. A
similar error was made by the
English when they called a dis-
tinctively American bird a turkey,
under the impression that it was
an importation from the Ottoman
Empire, and by the French when
they called the same bird oie d'
Inde, believing that it came
from India.

Miners and Coal Supply.

A national conference of the
Miners' Federation of Great
Britain was held in the Topical
Hall, Whitefield's Tabernacle, to
consider the question of coal
supplies. Mr. Robert Smilie
presided, and about 120 delegates
from all parts of the country
attended. The proceedings were
private. Mr. Gray Galtrop, the
Coal Controller, addressed the
conference regarding the output
of coal and the necessity for
economy in its use for both
domestic and industrial purposes.
He strongly urged the miners to
put forth their utmost efforts
particularly to meet the demands
of the munition factories, gas-
works, and shipbuilding yards.
Many questions were asked and
answered, after which a hearty
vote of thanks was given to the
Coal Controller.

British Empire Trade.

The Overseas Trade Bureau is
receiving many applications from
British firms overseas desiring to
be put into touch with merchants
and manufacturers in this country,
with a view to preventing their
markets being recaptured by
Germans. The following inquiry,
for instance, comes from one of
four brothers at present serving
with the New Zealand Forces:-
Before the war we were engaged
in importing soft goods, clothing,
etc., into the Dominion. Unfor-
tunately these were chiefly Ger-
man goods, and now that these
markets will be permanently
closed as far as New Zealand is
concerned, I am desirous of
obtaining some good agencies for
British manufacturers. The lines
we can handle embrace clothing,
metoery, boots, general drapery,
fancy goods, etc. In New Zealand,
there will be, without question, a
splendid market for British manu-
facturers who can supply the
right article at a reasonable price.
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ROBINSON'S

GENERAL NEWS.

Death of Mr. James Pascall.

The death occurred recently of Mr. James Pascall, head of the confectionery firm of James Pascall (Limited), Blackfriars-road and Mitcham. The business was founded in a small two-roomed shop by the late Mr. Pascall, in Wells street, Oxford-street, in 1864. Mr. James Pascall, who was 80 years of age, resided at Addiscombe-road, Croydon. Until about a month ago he was at business. He was a J.P. for the County of London, a Governor of the Borough Polytechnic, and a Councillor of the Royal Eye Hospital. Formerly a member of the old London School Board, he retained to the last his interest in education.

Efficacy of Prayer.

The 72nd annual meeting of the World's Evangelical Alliance was held at the Mansion House under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, who was supported by representatives of the leading Protestant Churches. Colonel Sir Charles Wakefield said that the Alliance was bringing into their religious life the unity of the trenches. When he was in France he heard a beautiful story. A Church of England chaplain was giving the communion to a dying soldier, and in doing so was wounded. The Wesleyan chaplain took the sacred emblem and transferred it to the lips of the dying man. If they could only bring that spirit of love and unity into the Churches at home what a difference it would make. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir A. Griffith-Boscawen, M.P., commented on the fact that there had been a great turning to prayer on the part of the people during the past few weeks of anxiety and national peril. He believed that those prayers had helped to avert the disaster that threatened us.

The English Character.

Sir Henry Newbolt, addressing the annual meeting of the English Association, said that now they stood at the beginning of a new epoch in the history of the British nation. After the war there would exist in Europe a new feeling with regard to this country—a real, strong feeling of admiration for the English nation. He believed that it would be based, not on propaganda, but on the recognition that the English people possessed a character and artistic capability of real value to the world. Sir Sidney Lee, in an address on "The Perspective of Biography," said that there was too much bias in official biographies. By suppression and diplomatic gloss, the most interesting truths about great men were often published in a way that robbed them of value, or omitted altogether. Biography was often a mask that hid the real character of the subject. Mr. A. Quith was elected president. The annual report showed that the Association is flourishing.

RUSSIAN CROWN JEWELS.

The U. S. Officials Suspected of Trafficking.

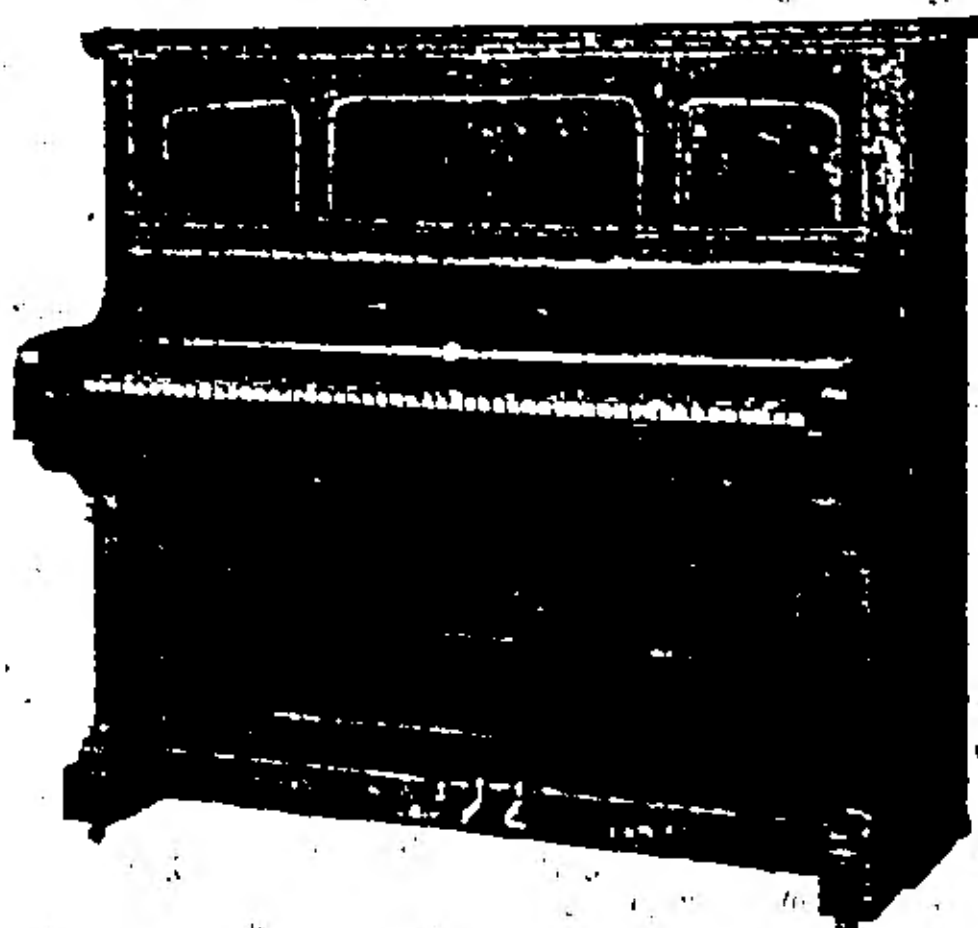
What apparently is a plot to smuggle \$2,000,000 worth of Russian crown jewels in the United States has been discovered by the United States Customs Service, says the New York Evening Post. Two United States Government officials, of whom one is in Russia and the other recently arrived from Russia, are under suspicion. All traces of the second man has been lost since he arrived in New York on May 28.

The story was revealed when Vladimir Jogelson, of 59th Street and Fifth Avenue, and M. G. Kahn, of this city, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Edward R. Stanton for alleged connection with the plot. They were held in \$10,000 bail each for further examination. As the ship bearing the suspected Government official

NOTICES.

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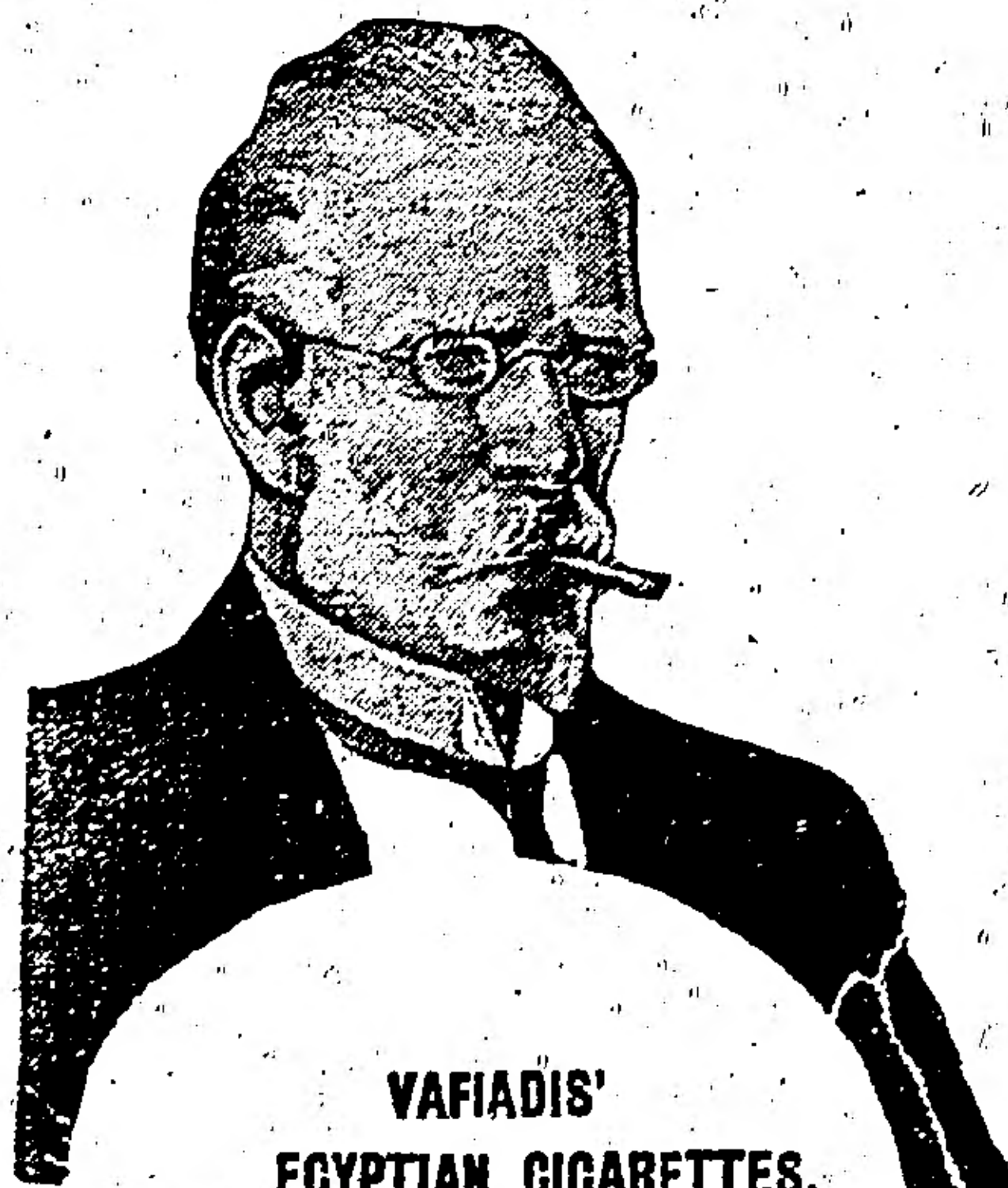
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"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
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"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
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"	50	1.20

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 29, 1918.

THE BURDENS OF NEUTRALITY.

Neutrality as well as belligerency has its burdens during the present time of stress and turmoil. That point was made quite apparent by the opinions of an Amsterdam correspondent which we published in our issue on Friday and which contained a very great deal that was intensely interesting to read. In that article the feelings of a considerable portion of the Dutch people in regard to the war and its prospects were outlined, and it was shown how the state of war deeply affects those even who have no actual hand in it. Of such countries, Holland and the Scandinavian nations are naturally very hardly hit, the former more so than the latter, for, as the correspondent puts it, she is situated between the belligerent which at the time of writing controlled the land and the belligerent which controlled the sea. With the circumstances thus, a country is bound to suffer grievously through the demands which inevitably have to be made upon it.

While in regard to Holland the Allies have not always felt that their cause has received the sympathy which it might in some quarters, we have never lost sight of the extremely delicate position in which this war has placed her. A false step on her part would lead to the direct consequences—consequences even involving her integrity and independence. She has had to walk warily all the time, and it is rightly stated that the only difference between the Netherlands and the belligerents is that the latter have heavier expenses and large casualties to bear. In other regards—financially and economically—Holland is shouldering big burdens these days. Even her military expenses must be extremely great, while the food problem presses so hard that every section of the community is effected by it. Assuredly the lot of any neutral nation near the fighting zone is a rather unhappy one at times like the present. These factors which we have enumerated must effect the very stability of the country, and we can well understand that the neutral nations are every whit as anxious as any of the belligerents to see a stop put to the fighting. But in a war of such magnitude as the present every country has to suffer something. That is unavoidable.

There is one point in the article which has inspired these observations to which reference should be made. It is the statement by the correspondent that Holland cannot see the reason for which the war is being continued, since the development of the situation in the East of Europe will prevent the total economic exhaustion of Germany. That, to our way of thinking, is a rather restricted and ephemeral view of the situation. When Germany first concluded peace with the Russians it certainly did look as though all the work of the Allied blockade would be nullified. But other developments have occurred since that time, for, apart from the difficulty of getting additional food supplies, new elements have arisen in Russia making the German adventure in that country none too promising. Indeed, with the Allied decision to act promptly in Siberia we may look for happenings of the greatest significance. More than that, the general military situation wears a far different aspect now from what it did then, so much so that it can only be a matter of time before the Allies attain complete victory. Such a turn surely could not be viewed with indifference by the Dutch people, who, according to the correspondent, fear that the German spirit may reign in Europe after the war. Holland and all countries similarly placed have a very vital interest in the outcome of this struggle. For Germany to win will be for them to lose their independence. We may be quite sure on that point. But an Allied victory will safeguard the rights of all nations, great or small. Those are the reasons why all countries desiring peace, happiness and progress in the days to come should pin their hopes on the final overthrow of the Prussians.

The German Retreat.

The news to hand to-day concerning developments on the Western Front is assuredly the most cheering and important received for many weeks past. It is to the effect that the Germans have had to yield to the Allied pressure and are now retreating along the whole front north of the Marne, where they are being hard pressed by the Allied legions. The latter have already made a considerable advance in pursuit of the enemy and have reached a line whence they will be able to harass the German rear-guard with the utmost effect. Thus have the tables been completely turned upon the enemy within the space of a fortnight. It will be recalled that on the 15th instant the enemy started his offensive from which he expected much. For a time all went well, and he managed to gain a footing on the south bank of the Marne. From this position he was ousted by the French and Americans in a brilliantly conceived operation inspired by the Allied Generalissimo. On the right bank of the river, the enemy soon found himself in equally difficult straits, for his forces were hemmed within a triangle which the Allied troops were pressing on all three sides. At first, apparently, the German Command decided on a retreat, then, fearing its consequences, resolved to endeavour to make a stand. Accordingly, the Crown Prince threw in fresh troops and counter-attacked with some effect. However, yesterday's news showed that his reserves were being rapidly exhausted, and so, placed in a cleft stick, the Germans have now perforce had to beat a hasty retreat from the whole salient.

The Future.

That is the position at the moment, and the effects of the new developments are bound to be far-reaching. Apart from the purely military success, which is vitally important and may yet have startling results, there is the fact that this decision by the enemy to retire is, as one of the wires rightly puts it, tantamount to an admission of defeat. In other words, the great German military machine in which the Kaiser and his military chiefs have pinned their faith, has failed before the dash and the genius of the Allied troops. What the German people will be told about this latest phase of the war it would be interesting to learn. Probably they will be regaled with a lot of rubbish about "withdrawing according to pre-arranged plans," but the time cannot be far distant when the logic of facts will tell its tale and the people as well as the military leaders become reconciled to the truth that the German Army is really beaten.

A Regrettable Strike.
It is apparent from a telegram received this morning that there is again trouble between munition workers and the Government. Just what is the precise nature of the difference is not quite clear, but the fact remains that certain munition workers, who have a real or imaginary grievance, have thrown down their tools and the Government has found it necessary to issue a warning reminding them that they are liable to the provisions of the Military Service Act. At a time like the present, when it is absolutely essential that the output of munitions should not be impeded in the slightest, it is extremely regrettable that differences should arise resulting in the stoppage of work. Whatever the cause of the trouble may be, it is a thousand pities that some means cannot be devised whereby amiable settlements of such problems might be arrived at which would not entail striking. In this instance the Government has gone a long way towards providing means for a settlement by arbitration, stating that if the strikers will resume work, a committee will be appointed to go into the question, consisting of Government representatives, representatives of Trade Unions and employers. It is to be hoped that the result of this conference will be that the trouble will be brought to an end, and that such a committee will prove useful in settling any further disputes which may arise between the munition workers and the Government.

DAY BY DAY.

WHERE THERE IS NO VISION THE PEOPLE PERISH.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 18th anniversary of the accession of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$s. 4d.

Plague Cases.
During Saturday there were two fatal cases of plague notified in Hongkong.

Opium Possession.
An old woman was charged at the Police Court this morning with the possession of two and a half taels of opium in excess of the amount allowed. She said she was given it to carry. The case was adjourned till, being fixed at \$250.

Lottery Tickets.
Before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, a Chinese was charged with the possession of a number of lottery tickets on the Wing Lok Wharf. He said he was promised twenty cents to carry them. A fine of \$25, or one month's hard labour, was imposed.

Gamblers.
Before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, at the Police Court this morning, ten Chinese, of whom two were women, were charged with gambling. A raid was made on a house and defendants were found gambling, a sum of \$4.60 being on the table. Defendants were fined \$3 each, or six days' imprisonment.

Alleged Assault.
A Chinese was charged at the Magistracy this morning with assaulting a woman hawker on Saturday night. Complainant was sent to hospital but refused to stay there or to have a doctor. Defendant denied the assault, saying complainant was selling unwholesome fruit. The case was adjourned.

Prayers for Peace.
We are informed by Bishop Foxton that he has ordered special prayers for a speedy and victorious peace to be recited in every Catholic Church in the Colony on Sunday next, the 4th August. He exhorts all Catholics to endeavour to gain the Portiuncula indulgence and to contribute as much as they can to War Charities.

A Loyal Indian.
Khan Sahib Hasham Khan has received a letter from his brother, the Honourable Captain Ajib Khan, Sirdar Bahadur, I.O. M., informing him that H. E. M., the Viceroy of India has accepted his offer to go to the front and that he has been appointed a Liaison Officer with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force with the status of a Staff Captain on the Staff of the General Officer Commanding in Chief in Egypt. Captain Ajib Khan is a member of the Imperial Legislative Council and an hon. 1st Class Magistrate.

A Chance for Poultry Experts.
There was rather an amusing incident in the Summary Court this morning in a case in which Mr. E. J. Griest and Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared to represent the parties. Evidence was given and his Lordship was in a quandary as to which witness to believe. He remarked that he thought it would be a good thing and would save time if an official poultry yard could be kept so that witnesses could go there beforehand and cut off cocks' heads. Mr. Longinotto, the Assistant Crown Solicitor, he believed was a poultry expert, and might well be put in charge. (Laughter).

Straitening Cases.
A Chinese who had a previous conviction for stealing was charged with a similar offence at the Magistracy this morning. It appears that a woman was carrying a child on the Prays, when the defendant seized the child's hand and snatched a gold and jewelled bangle. Complainant seized the defendant, who dropped the bangle. Defendant was sent to prison for three months and also ordered twelve strokes with the birch. Two small boys were charged with a like offence, the evidence being that the first defendant cut the bangle from a child's arm, which was slightly injured with the weapon. The second defendant was discharged and the first sentenced to a week's hard labour and twelve strokes.

AN AMAH MURDERED.

Sequel to Servants' Differences.

A distressing tragedy occurred yesterday morning at Queen's Road East, near Arsenal Street, whereby an amah was stabbed by a cook-boy and so badly injured that she later succumbed at the Government Civil Hospital. Both the cook-boy and the amah were employed by Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury, who reside in the East Block military quarters, and the affair appears to be the result of differences between the two, the former being said to have sought to bring about the dismissal of the amah. At any rate, Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury left their home yesterday morning for a motor-cycle trip and just after they had gone, a quarrel began between the servants, the sequel being the stabbing incident.

Sergeant ("Kid") Marriott, of the Naval Yard Police, who rendered assistance to the amah, when interviewed this morning as to the precise happenings, said at 8.45 yesterday morning he was standing at the Naval Ordnance gate when a boy came up to him and said a murder had been committed in the East Block military quarters. (Sergeant Marriott) at once went up to the premises and met Mr. Edwards, of the P.W.D., who told him a murder was being committed and that he wanted to telephone to the police. Sergeant Marriott told him to use the Naval Ordnance telephone and then went to the scene of the outrage. There he found the cook-boy standing on the verandah, with an amah lying bleeding near him. The amah had about ten stab wounds. Mrs. Brook, whose husband is employed in the Naval Yard, was standing against a door on the verandah, and she said to Sergeant Marriott (pointing to the cook-boy):—"That is the man, Mr. Marriott." Sergeant Marriott then got hold of the cook-boy and took him towards the Naval Ordnance quarters. On crossing the road, the cook-boy tried to get away, but a heavy punch on the jaw by Sergeant Marriott soon rendered him impotent. The cook-boy was then handed over to an Indian at the Naval Ordnance Depot. Sergeant Marriott then went back to where the amah lay, and procuring some bandages, was helped by Mrs. Fowler and Mrs. Brook to attend to the girl's injuries. In the meantime Inspector Sim arrived and took charge of the case, the unfortunate amah being removed to hospital. Later in the afternoon the injured woman succumbed to her wounds.

Police Court Charge.

The cook-boy, who name is Luk Chi, was charged before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, this morning, with the murder of the amah, named Kwan Kwan.

Defendant, pleading not guilty, at first stated that he did not murder the woman, but he admitted that he had had a quarrel with her. Inspector Sim said that the deceased amah and defendant were servants in the employ of Mr. B. W. Bradbury, of the Dairy Farm Company. Early on Sunday morning, Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury left the house, both servants being in charge. The amah was washing clothes and the defendant at the time was in the kitchen preparing Mr. Bradbury's breakfast. Apparently he was cutting bread with the carving knife and suddenly he picked up the knife, and, rushing across the cookhouse into the bath room, he attacked the amah, who received over twenty stab wounds. The woman had evidently run through several rooms as there were traces of blood. The son of Mr. Haxland, a little boy who was playing in the back quarters, heard the screams of the amah and ran to Sergeant Marriott's house, informing him of what he had heard. The latter immediately went to the house, and, arresting the man, handed him over to the Police. The amah was conveyed to Hospital and died some time later. It was at first thought by Dr. McKenny that she would survive her wounds, but she suddenly collapsed. Inspector Sim added that he wished for the case to be remanded for a week. Mr. Wolfe accordingly adjourned it until Monday next.

EX-PARTE ACTION.

Sequel to a Bankruptcy.

At the Supreme Court this morning, before the Chief Justice, (Sir William Ree-Davies), an ex-parte action was heard and judgment given. The plaintiff was Mr. E. Davidson, solicitor, who sued as the trustee in Bankruptcy of the Kwong Fat firm, formerly of 23, Wing Lok Street, merchants, for a declaration against the defendant, Heung Hing-chau, a merchant of Canton, that the piece of land known as Island Lot 2919, in the name of the defendant, is vested in the defendant himself and the other partners of the Kwong Fat firm, and also for an order vesting the said land in the plaintiff as such trustee of the firm.

Mr. Eldon Potter appeared for the plaintiff, and from his statement it appeared that the land was purchased by the defendant on June 19, 1913, for \$7,350, this money belonging to the firm of which he was then a partner. On December 23, 1915, a new lease was issued by the Government for 999 years, and all the Crown rent and taxes have been paid regularly out of the monies of the firm. The defendant mortgaged the land in his own name for \$5,000, this not being known to the firm at all. Prior to the bankruptcy proceedings, the defendant absconded and had since not returned to the Colony. The plaintiff is seeking an order to enable him to administer the property.

Evidence was given by Mr. Davidson, Mr. Chan Yat-cho, the accountant of the firm and Mr. Burley Johnson, of the Land Office.

His Lordship granted the order prayed for.

LEAGUE TENNIS.

Interesting Matches on Saturday.

There were several Tennis League matches played on Saturday, the most important result being the easy victory of Hongkong Cricket Club over the U.S.B.C.

H.K.C.C. v. U.S.B.C.

These teams met at Kowloon on Saturday, the result being a win for the visitors by 76 games to 23. Scores:— Hancock and Cary beat Crisp and Murray 10-1, beat Gray and King 10-1, beat Mayhew and Bernard 9-2.

Kent and Moore beat Crisp and Murray 9-2, beat Gray and King 10-1, beat Mayhew and Bernard 9-2.

Jennings and Soeters lost to Crisp and Murray 5-6, beat Gray and King 7-4, beat Mayhew and Bernard 6-5.

C. R. C. v. Club de Recoelo. This First Division match was played at Causeway Bay, the home team winning by 65 games to 34. Scores:—

Ng Eze Kwong and Wong Po Keung beat Yvanovitch and Pina 8-3, beat Marques and Yvanovitch 10-1, beat Lopes and Hyndman 8-3.

M. K. Lo and M. W. Lo beat Yvanovitch and Pina 6-5, beat Marques and Yvanovitch 7-4, beat Lopes and Hyndman 6-5.

Wong Po Kie and Yew Man Tann lost to Yvanovitch and Pina 5-6, beat Marques and Yvanovitch 7-4, beat Lopes and Hyndman 8-3.

K. C. C. v. University.

This was an easy victory for K. C. C., the scores being 60 games to 39. Detail:—

Green and Abraham lost to Ramjahn and Gittins 5-8, beat Braysbay and Ang 10-1, beat Wright and Tan 8-3.

Stapleton and Crook lost to Ramjahn and Gittins 5-6, beat Braysbay and Ang 8-3, lost to Wright and Tan 5-6.

Manley and Blackburn lost to Ramjahn and Gittins 4-7, beat Braysbay and Ang 7-4, beat Wright and Tan 8-3.

The S.S. Nanking.

The local office of the China Mail S.S. Co. is in receipt of a wireless message from the S.S. Nanking advising that she will arrive at the Examination Anchorage at daylight to-morrow, the 30th inst.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

One of Lord French's predecessors consented to become Lord Lieutenant only on the understanding that he should be the last to fill that post. Soon after he first became Premier Lord John Russell wrote to Lord Lansdowne suggesting the abolition of the Lord Lieutenantcy of Ireland. "The office has been one of separation rather than of union between the two countries. When the union with Scotland was effected Lord Somers prevented the continuance of the Privy Council of Scotland, arguing that if any executive authority were retained at Edinburgh the union would not be complete. Yet it was far more difficult to communicate in 1707 with Edinburgh than now with Cork or Galway. As a Court the payment is useless if not mischievous," Lansdowne agreed, adding the proviso that the Chief Secretary should reside in Ireland during the vacation. A week later—on May 12, 1847—Lord John replied: "I have seen Gladstone. He will undertake the difficult and odious task of the Lieutenantcy of Ireland, having in view the permanent arrangement which I mentioned to you—i.e., that he was to be made into a Secretary of State during the first session of the new Parliament."

Ireland's new (Sinn Fein)

National Anthem was written a few years ago by a Dublin carter, Peadar O'Connell. With the spread of Sinn Fein since 1916 "A Soldier's Song" has almost displaced T. D. Sullivan's "God Save Ireland." After the Irish National Volunteers split in September, 1914, the Sinn Fein section adopted the ballad as a rallying song, and it was used at their miniature training camps and on route marches. Now it is raised in every Nationalist street demonstration, and though the supporters of Mr. Dillon have hitherto shown preference for the traditional National Anthem by Thomas Davis, it is noted that the Sinn Fein war song has been sung at most of the amalgamated meetings held during the last few months.

Another proof of the President's

away over legislation (says the New York Evening Post) is seen in the abandonment of the proposal to enact national prohibition by means of a "rider" to one of the pending war bills. An Administration spokesman in the Senate stated that Mr. Wilson had no mind to interfere with prohibition by Congressional enactment, but that he did not think it ought to be allowed to hamper or delay any necessary war measure. This at once killed the plan to prohibit by "rider," since there would inevitably be a long debate on it, and possibly a parliamentary filibuster against it. Yet to attain national prohibition during the war by a separate bill, standing on its own merits, seems impossible at this session. It looks, therefore, as if the slow but sure process of ratifying the prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution, now before the States, would have to content the impatient men in Congress.

A story is being told in France

of a certain colonel, a strict disciplinarian, who has decided views on music. The other day he sent for the chief of his regimental band and delivered this scathing criticism: "I notice a lack of uniformity about the band which must be regulated. Yesterday morning they were out on parade, and the largest man in the band was playing a little bit of an instrument—flute or something of the kind—and you had the big drum played by a small man. That sort of thing doesn't look well, and must be attended to. I want the small men to play small instruments and the big men big instruments. And, another thing, I want the trombone players to slide their instruments in and out in unison. It annoys me to see them all out of step with their hands."

HOW EXPERT GOLFERS PLAY.

Advice that May Help Struggling Players.

There have been any number of books written by well-known amateurs and professionals on how golf should be played, says the New York Evening Post. Some of the volumes touch on certain departments of the game, while others deal in generalities concerning the links. Each teacher of golf has his own way of playing, and he imparts this knowledge to his pupils. Here are points of advice on the way some well known professionals play different shots:

Harry Vardon claims that one of the most common mistakes of the indifferent golfer is that he makes down right hard work of driving. It is an important matter always to let the clubhead heel. In the first stage of the downward swing—a stage that lasts only a brief instant, but which is of vast importance to the ultimate issue—let the left hip go forward a trifle. Keep the head down until the ball has been struck. When there is an out of bounds area to be taken into consideration, tee the ball as far from it as the limits of the teeing ground will allow.

Wilfrid Reid believes that for a mashie shot of about 100 yards the player should have the ball practically under his nose. The stance should be open, and the golfer standing close to the ball, with the weight about equally divided. At the instant of impact try to send the clubhead straight through in the direction of the flag, and in a general way, the more open the shot the more open the stance.

Jack White, who won the open championship of Great Britain in 1904, the same year that Walter Travis captured the amateur title over there, gives some advice on short approaches. If he had the choice between running up and pitching, White claims he always took the former method. The running-up shot should be played off the right leg. The hands should be slightly in front of the ball for midiron or jigger. Keep the clubhead low all the time from the beginning of the back swing until the end of the follow through. Keep the elbows well into the side, and play the stroke largely off the wrists. In playing short pitch and run shots with the mashie, take care not to lift the hands suddenly as you strike.

An open stance is best for the spoon stroke, according to Alec Herd. The main point is to stand easily and comfortably, and to have the ball about six inches inside the left heel. When the hands are level with the right ear you are at the top of the swing with a spoon. Throw the clubhead at the ball. Bring it behind the rubber core with a fairly flag swing and give it a little flick with the wrists. The right hand is an important one for iron shots; you want to hit with it. When purchasing a cleek or driving iron see that it has sufficient loft to it.

George Duncan believes that for a push shot of about 100 yards the jigger is a good implement to employ. In the address, the hands should be a little in front of the ball. The left arm should be bent as little as possible in taking the club up. It is necessary to aim at the back of the ball, not at turf behind it.

Tom Ball does not believe in keeping the head absolutely still during the whole of the putting swing. The stance should be fairly open, with the feet close together. A common mistake is in pushing the club outward at the beginning of the back swing. In the case of a long putt, it should be of a more than ordinarily complex nature before it is necessary to study the line from both ends.

Every now and then one hears of a golfer's forte lying in medal rather than match play, and vice versa. Two spectators were watching a four-ball match recently, in which professionals were paired, and one man remarked: "That golfer is a better medal player than a match." To which the answer was promptly made: "He should be able to play both equally well, as he is a first-class man." This

is rather a high standard to take, although theoretically one aims at accomplishing each hole in as few strokes as possible, and therefore the play of the antagonist should be ignored. But it is easily apparent that it cannot be ignored on the green. The opponent playing the odd gets down a long putt, the other being, say, fifteen yards from the pin. In medal play the chief concern is to lay the putt dead, in match play such worthy achievement is quite useless.

Then imagine the opponent laying his approach dead. The other's shot must be attempted more boldly than if it is a medal round. Again, take a case where the opponent is badly bunkered, the other golfer being placed with a difficult shot to get within twenty yards of the pin. Can it be contended that the risks are the same as in medal play? By playing the safe game, an extra stroke may be taken as regards the par value of the hole, but the hole will be won almost to a certainty.

If a first-class golfer is to play a match just as he would a medal round, the number of holes he is up or down should not affect him in the least. Except for stymies, he is in no way hampered by his opponent's ball. If there is a golfer who can play a match in this cold-blooded fashion he is indeed a rare species. Then again, the personal equation enters into match play. To play the odd time after time tells on the nerves, because the other man knows where he stands and what he has to do.

Match play is the natural mode of golf for the amateur; or rather, it has been up to now, for since Red Cross matches have come into vogue, medal play is the thing. Before that, however, it was seldom that a competition was by strokes. The professional's public performances are chiefly in medal play. His training tends toward accuracy above all other things, and in long contests such as the open championship, he can afford to wait, knowing that provided he is on his game there is a good chance of wearing the others down.

It has been agreed by golfing authorities that at least 50 per cent. of the strokes taken during a round of the course are played on the putting greens, and despite this fact, there is less practice with a putter than with any other club in the bag. Players will stand on the tee and drive ball after ball down the fairway, and yet there are few rounds which include more than eighteen strokes with wood. Others will stick to the cleek or driving-iron and will strive day after day to add a few inches or yards to the distance they are capable of getting.

But how many men are ever seen in a bunker practicing niblick shots on to the green or learning to play recoveries from bad lies? And how many golfers ever put in much time in conscientious practice with their putters. There isn't any doubt but that the man who is born with a natural aptitude for the short game commences his golfing career with a big lead over the average player and he will be going round in the 80s long before his rivals have gone much lower than 100.

Take, for instance, a round of golf where the player scores an 80, and figure approximately the number of times that he uses the different clubs. The average course has three or four short holes where an iron is used from the tee, and few holes are long enough to necessitate using a brassie second, so that the wooden clubs are called into use not to exceed eighteen times. Including chip shots, he will play around eighteen strokes with his mashie, and conceding that he is a good putter, will average thirty-four strokes on the greens. This leaves him ten strokes to be played with either a driving-iron, a midiron, or a niblick.

The answer, therefore is plain. One half of a golfer's practice should be devoted to putting, three-eighths to be divided between the wooden clubs and his mashie and one-eighth to his long iron play and niblick work. But there is another side of the question. Nearly all players show a natural aptitude for some certain club and the results obtained from this weapon at the very

SERIOUS PIRACY AFFAIR.

European Shot at Macao.

There have been several reports of piracy lately, but the most serious, involving the death of a European, occurred on Friday near Macao.

The story of the affair is that on July 29, the Chinese Customs cruiser, Pak Tau, was cruising in the Heung Chow Bay, near Macao, when the men on board heard firing in the direction of the shore and then saw a number of Chinese boats pursuing another which was obviously trying to get away. The cruiser overtook the pursuing boats and then learned that the foremost boat had on board a gang of pirates who had pirated a junk and carried off the master, his wife, daughter and son as well as a fisherman. The cruiser went full speed in pursuit of the pirate junk and soon succeeded in overhauling it. The customs men got on board and captured ten pirates and also discovered the prisoners on board, besides a large quantity of arms and ammunition. The pirates were transferred to the cruiser and handcuffed. Later a report was made to the Chinese authorities. The Pak Tau returned to the Ma Low Chow customs station, in the inner harbour of Macao, and kept the pirates on board until yesterday, when a tragic development took place. In the morning the officer in charge of the customs boat allowed the pirates to come up on the upper deck, when suddenly several of them, having apparently freed themselves from the handcuffs, turned on him and overpowered him. The officer, in charge was Mr. Grim Ross, a Swedish subject, and was one of the best and well-known in the service of this district. He had a revolver on him at the time and this was forced out of his possession and he was instantly shot on the deck. The Chinese members of the crew came to his assistance and fired on the pirates, but the fire was returned and a struggle ensued on board out of which the pirates came off best, taking the weapons away from the customs man. Meanwhile, the Chief Officer, Mr. Associo Oliveira fired at the pirates and being fired at by them in return was wounded in the knee. The Chinese boson of the launch also went to the help of his comrades but he was seized and thrown overboard, and it is believed that he was drowned. Another member of the Chinese staff was similarly dealt with but he managed to swim until rescued.

The pirates meant to make a bold bid for escape for they secured the light gig of the launch and began to row in this in the direction of the shore. So soon as was possible information was given to the Portuguese armed launch, the Tragao, which went in pursuit, but by this time the gig had got a good start and was nearing the shore where she could make a landing. It is reported that the Tragao used her machine gun to some effect but the pirates succeeded in landing where they could best escape and so far as is at present known all got away. The gig was recovered from the shore and towed back into the inner harbour. During the melee on board the Pak Tau another member of the Chinese staff was seriously wounded in the spine, but he was afterwards taken ashore where an operation was performed by doctor Soares and the bullet successfully removed.

The affair has caused great excitement in Macao, where it is felt that the pirates should have been removed from the Pak Tau before they had had time to run amok as they subsequently did.

start of their golfing career is often remarkable. Now it stands to reason that to such a case, a man does not require so much practice with this club as he does with the others, and a player might be well advised to practice with the one which causes him the most trouble. All of which brings one back to the fact that there can be no fixed rule. Natural ability may count for much but putting can be learned, and there is probably no department of the game where the results of practice are seen as quickly as on the greens.

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Civil Service.	Talkoo.
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Huncan	W. Weir
Duncan	MacIschlan
Bacon	Hamilton
(skip.) 17	(skip.) 18
Boylance	Gerrard
Baller	Muirhead
Hudson	Drummond
McLeod	Ferguson
(skip.) 10	(skip.) 30
Middleton	Ferrell
Sara	Morrisson
Blake	Wallace
Foulds	Wotherspoon
(skip.) 23	(skip.) 23
50	71

Kowloon v. Police.

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THE AGENCY agreement between our Company and M.M. Floquet et Knoch will expire on the 31 of July 1918, we beg to inform our Customers that from the 1st of August next we shall open our own Office at 18 Post Office Building and that Mr. Cayrou will act as our Manager in Hongkong and sign p.p. on behalf of the Company.

J. DE LA POMMERAYE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1918.

FLOQUET AND KNOTH.

THE AGENCY agreement between our Firm and the Far East Oxygen and Acetylene Company expiring on the 31 of July 1918, we beg to inform Customers that from the 1st August next all inquiries etc., regarding the Far East Oxygen and Acetylene Company should be addressed to the Office of the above Company 18, Post Office Building Hongkong.

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Agents of the Far East Oxygen & Acetylene Company.

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The dividend will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY the 21st day of AUGUST 1918, to Shareholders on the Register on WEDNESDAY the 7th day of AUGUST 1918, and will be paid to shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at the exchange rate of 3/4 per dollar.

By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1918.

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	*Nikko Maru T. 9,600	{SAT., 14th Sept. at 11 a.m.
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Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haihong...	J. W. Evans	TUES., 30th July at 1 p.m.
Hailan ...	A. E. Hodgins	FRI., 2nd Aug. at 1 p.m.

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For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Wosang	Tues., 30th July at d'light.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 2nd Aug. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat., 3rd Aug. at noon.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 9th Aug. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with "Calcutta" by the s.s. "AWAISANG" and "WITAM" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The s.s. "VAN WAEKWIJCK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai, through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

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BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

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TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Future of the British
Merchant Service.

The First Sea Lord, Vice-Admiral Sir Rosslyn E. Wemyss, spoke recently in Liverpool at the annual meeting of the Mercantile Marine Service Association. After expressing the admiration of the naval officers for the magnificent work of the Royal Navy Reserve, Admiral Wemyss said there were other men, not wearing the King's uniform or sailing in the King's ships, who were fighting in the war just as truly as the men behind the guns. They were quietly doing their duty undaunted by the foul piracy of the enemy and unheard of risks. He hoped that when the last gun had been fired and the work of reconstruction was undertaken, the mercantile marine would not be lost sight of. The association which now existed between the navy and the merchant service was so close that it seemed almost incredible it could ever be severed. But it was an association purely of sympathy, and quite informal. Was it too much to hope that in the future there might be a more tangible bond, something that would keep them permanently together and perhaps diffuse into the mercantile marine a little of that organisation and kindly British discipline for which every man was the better and nobody the worse? To associate in one great whole all the men in the maritime profession throughout the Empire would mean the forging of a strong link in the chain which bound the Empire together, and it would create a force which no enemy would dare face. Captain Sir H. Action Blake, the Deputy Master of Trinity House, said he was not sure that he could go the whole way with the First Sea Lord in regard to the linking up of the navy and the merchant service. The services had a great deal to learn from one another, but each knew its own business best. He agreed with the First Sea Lord to this extent that it would be a good thing if the men in the merchant service were so trained that they could at any time form a complement of the navy, but he wanted the merchant service to be recognised on its own merits and not as a necessary adjunct of the Royal Navy.

Reinforced Concrete Ships.

The repairing of local damage in a reinforced concrete ship, says "Engineering," would seem to be a relatively simple matter. So soon as sufficient concrete and steel in way of the damage has been removed to allow of an adequate space between old undamaged and new reinforcement, fresh concrete can be poured into place. Since concrete "sets" under water it is not necessary to retain the vessel in dry dock during the initial stages of hardening. The actual time required for "weathering" will depend on the structural importance and extent of the damaged portion, and unless this is considerable, the vessel can return to service after a much shorter lapse of time than was necessary between launching and delivery. Watertightness is one of the points which the naval architect will most critically examine when the question arises of replacing steel by reinforced concrete. Fortunately, experience of large tanks in land work is by no means limited, and it is possible to draw certain inferences from the behaviour of these structures. Apart from the water-resisting ability of simple concrete there are various methods of treating the material which fall generally into two categories:—(1) The addition to the concrete during making of a waterproofing compound; (2) the treatment of the finished surface with a suitable non-porous material. The first of these is generally believed to reduce the strength, and in the present position of the industry the naval architect will be chary of adopting it. The second comprises the treatment of the surface with cement mortar well rubbed into the pores, coating with a special mixture, and painting as in a steel ship. Even when none of these special precautions is taken, experience in large tanks shows that though leakage occurs when the concrete is first subjected to water pressure, it gradually diminishes in quantity and finally ceases altogether. This phenomenon may be explained by the deposition of salts in the pores of the material due to the action of the water on the concrete, though the exact chemical reactions seem to be considerable complexity.

THE TRIBUNAL.

This Afternoon's Cases.

The Tribunal again met this afternoon, when the following cases were considered:—

P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.

A. E. Martin and M. T. Johnson, medically fit. (No unfit men of military age in this firm).

Mr. Knight appeared on behalf of the Company.

After saying that the Tribunal had read through the papers very carefully, the Chairman remarked that it was seen from the information that had been furnished that the Company owned and operated the principal British line—mail and passenger steamers from Hongkong to India and that the fleet is now largely requisitioned by the Imperial Government. It was also put to the Tribunal that the Company is doing a good deal of important work for the Government in connection with these requisitioned steamers and others, transports, etc., for the Government, carrying naval and military stores. On the question of general passenger and cargo services, the Company said that its work is of essential importance both Imperially and locally. The Company asked for the absolute exemption of both men. The pre-war staff, it was understood, in Hongkong, comprised six Europeans in the office and Portuguese and Chinese 14. The staff to-day is reduced to four Europeans, Mr. Parr, Mr. Knight and the two gentlemen before the Tribunal. The Portuguese and Chinese staff had been increased to 16. Two men had left the Hongkong office for military service and five other men had left for Eastern offices, making a total of seven.

Answering questions put to him by the Chairman, Mr. Knight said that at present Mr. Parr was away on leave and was not expected back before the end of October or the beginning of November. The Company's steamers coming to Hongkong had largely decreased during the war. There were about two a month coming here now.

The Chairman then continued to deal with the cases before the Tribunal. Mr. Johnson was stated to be 37 and single and to be in charge of the freight department. He had been about twenty years with the Company. He volunteered before the Military Commission last year. He had nothing to add to the papers that had been sent in.

Mr. Martin, 34 and single, is employed in the passenger department and is an assistant generally. He also had volunteered before the Military Commission. The Tribunal understood that he had been seven years in the County of London Yeomanry. He did not ask for exemption.

After considering the cases of the two men, the Chairman announced that it had been decided to grant exemption to Mr. Martin. Mr. Johnson would be exempted until the return of Mr. Parr.

Holt's Wharf.

W. J. Owens and C. B. M. Young, medically fit.

The following men of military age from this firm have been rejected as unfit for service:—H. P. Allgood, E. W. Sleight, C. E. P. Herbst and A. Coghill.

Exemption was granted to Mr. Young, while Mr. Owens was exempted conditionally on his doing work on standard ships.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.

W. S. Brown and F. H. Crappell, medically fit.

The following man from this Company has been rejected as unfit for service:—G. L. Kay.

Both Mr. Crappell and Mr. Brown were granted exemption.

Green Island Cement Co.

R. Taylor, medically fit. (No unfit men of military age in this firm).

Exemption was granted.

THE TAI O TRAGEDY.

Enquiry Resumed This Afternoon.

The enquiry into the death of the late Sergeant Glendinning, who lost his life in the recent tragedy at Tai O, was resumed this afternoon.

Tsang Fook, a boatman at Tai O, said that on the morning of the tragedy he visited the station and minded the child of Sergeant Glendinning, whilst the latter went into the charge room. Witness went upstairs with the child and just afterward he heard two loud reports from the charge room. Witness thought the Sergeant was shooting birds, so he went down stairs. There he saw the deceased Indian, and other Indians running away. The constable was on the veranda outside the charge room. Witness could not identify the Indians who ran away, for they were not in uniform. The constable, B18, pointed his carbine at witness and fired, but the bullet went wide. Witness ran into the boatman's quarters and took hiding under a wooden bed. A "boy" was also there. Whilst there he heard further shots outside, and he heard the constable go upstairs and more firing. Later, further shots were fired downstairs. Witness heard Mrs. Glendinning and the child screaming upstairs. The constable went into the store room and obtained a drum of oil, and, after firing further shots, poured the oil over the beds and boxes in the boatman's quarters, under which witness was hiding. The constable then set fire to the beds, and both witness and the cook "boy" had to wait some time under the beds until the Indian had gone out. By then the fire was getting fierce, and witness could hear the Indian and Mrs. Glendinning in the charge room. Witness had to make a hole in the bottom of the wire fence in order to get out and he then got clear away to Shek Tai Po.

The enquiry is proceeding.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C. B. E., state:—

Revision of Exemptions.

All general exemptions from Patrol duty (except those covered by certificate of the Surgeon Superintendent) will be treated as withdrawn as from the 31st instant.

Applications for general exemption will be dealt with by Service Board at this office at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, August 1st.

Service Board.

All Chief Inspectors will attend in uniform at this office at 5.15 p.m. on Thursday, August 1st.

Search Supervisors.

On and from Monday, July 29th, and until further Orders, Search Supervisors who have been warned for duty for Sections 3, 7 and 8 at Central will not report at Central, but will instead report at the Harbour Office at 5.50 p.m. and 8.50 p.m. for duty.

Forms.

A Stock of Standard Forms is in course of preparation. Notice will be given in these Orders when complete.

Unit Commanders are requested to at once give A.S.P. Forms an estimate of the number of Forms required for a period of 6 months.

Mr. Ernest Barry.

Ernest Barry, the champion sculler, who has been in hospital since being wounded in France, about five months ago, is now convalescent. He proposes to devote part of his leisure time to assist in training as oarsmen blinded soldiers and sailors from St. Dunstan's Hostel.

Edinburgh's War Bonds.

During the 39 weeks since the issue of National War Bonds opened, Edinburgh has purchased War Bonds to the extent of over 12½ millions, and over one million of War Savings Certificates, making approximately £45 per head of the population, or £1 8s. 2d. per week.

IS THE KAISER AN ATHEIST?

By Lieut. C. D. Stelling.

"We understand all foreign nations; none of them understand us, and none of them can understand us." Thus wrote a certain German professor, one Sombart, in his book entitled "Bucketers and Heroes." He was as abysmally wrong in his first statement as he was unintentionally right in his second. Germany has shown the most profound and meticulous misunderstanding of France, Britain and America. It was her misunderstanding of Britain that induced her to think that Britain would never come into the war. It was her misunderstanding of France that led to her bloody defeat at Verdun. It was her misunderstanding of America that roused American opinion to the pitch that brought her into the war.

But it is true that other nations did not understand the Germans, for they could not conceive that a nation enjoying the advantages of centuries of culture and Christianity should conceal behind the mask of civilization so evil a soul. The world played Marguerite to Germany's Faust. "Evil, be thou my good" was the watchword of Goethe's Mephistopheles, and it was the watchword of the Mephistophelian powers that ruled Germany.

From the very earliest days of history the person of an ambassador has been considered sacred. He was the privileged guest of the nation to which he was accredited. Germany thought it an honourable act, because performed in the interests of Germany, to use the privileged positions of her ambassadors in the service of her system of espionage and sabotage, as is notorious in the cases of Count Bernstorff, Count Loxburg and others. Germany did not hesitate to molest and ill-treat in the pettiest ways the ambassador of France after he had been handed his passports on the outbreak of war. These are small matters compared with Germany's general conduct of the war, but they are indicative of the standpoint of a country whose principles are utterly at variance with those of the civilized world.

The secret of much that is hard to understand in the mentality of Germany is to be found in the fact that the Kaiser and his circle are atheists. They do not believe in God, they do not believe in an abstract Good. "God and Germany belong to one another," said one of the Kaiser's favorite pastors, and if the Kaiser's utterances are examined it will be found that the All-Highest (itself a blasphemous phrase) believes that it is rather God Who belongs to Germany than Germany to God. Kaiserism has fashioned a new religion. The Kaiser has deified Deutschtum. He has invented a new God, *Der Deutsche Gott*, and he himself is the Regent upon earth of this so-called god, as well as the Sole and Supreme Arbiter of what is Right and what is Wrong.

It is a strange religion that of the Germans, a State-made affair grafted on to the remains of their old Christianity and based upon a system of ethics peculiarly German. Stated briefly, the official German religious standpoint is this:—Christianity, churches, priests and preachers, popular worship are all part of the machinery of State. The ideas prevailing in other countries of Right and Wrong, Good and Evil, are primitive and out of date. There is no such thing as abstract Right. "Might is the supreme Right," (Bernhardt).

The ultimate test of what is good and Right is merely whether it is in the interests of Germany. On this principle all crimes and all actions reputed vicious or dishonourable become justified. It is a principle that has been imbedded into the minds of the German people so thoroughly during the past two generations that the individual German probably believes in it with perfect sincerity. To the average German the Kaiser is, or was, the living embodiment of God on earth. He is undoubtedly indicated in the above-quoted Professor Sombart's statement:—"Friedrich Nietzsche was but the last of the

singers and seers who, coming down from the height of Heaven, brought to us the tidings that there should be born from us the Son of God, whom in his language he called the Superman." There can be little doubt that Sombart wishes to imply that Nietzsche played the part of a modern John the Baptist to the Saviour of Wilhelm II. These words sound blasphemous to our ears, but to the modern German they ring true enough.

There are two qualities in the character of Germans which made it easy for the rulers of Germany to propagate their new religion. The one is their simplicity, which makes them docile, the other their extreme impressionability to theatrical display, a phase of their natural psychology. The Kaiser and his *entourage* having thrown Bismarck overboard, made it their business to mould the people to become the fitting instruments of their ambitious beliefs in Germany's destiny as a World-Power. Militarism had already made the people amenable, but the Kaiser realised that not only their bodies required to be drilled, but also their minds and feelings. Germany was therefore converted into one vast barracks square walled off from the outside world. The whole mentality of Germany was drilled into subordination to the doctrines of *Deutschtum*. It started with the expectant mother and it never left off. Just as the existence of the chessmate is bounded on all sides by chess, so the existence of the German was hemmed in by *Deutschtum*. Germany was not alone his country, it was his religion. And the fundamental doctrines of that religion were laid down by the self-deified Emperor. The career of Imperial Caesar of today bears many parallels to that of the Roman Octavia who declared himself a god and had temples erected and made sacrifices to himself. Modern conditions are somewhat different, but the Kaiser-inspired Press and Preachers have studiously surrounded their idol with the halo of deity, and at the time of the outbreak of war, the Kaiser was revered and wellnigh worshipped by his State-taught people almost as though he were a divine being. True, he never went to the length of proclaiming himself a god or the Son of God, but his priesthood, in subtle ways, did this for him. And by dexterous appeals to the innate theatricality and emotional favour of his people, he pandered to and nourished the popular desire to believe him divine.

An Englishwoman who was present on July 31, 1914, when the Kaiser addressed the war-frenzied populace from the balcony of his Palace in Berlin says that "It was as though the people were suddenly allowed to look upon God." For nearly twenty-five years the Kaiser had lived for this hour, and he stage-managed the occasion with a Reinhardtian grandeur and success that left in the minds of his deluded beholders the impression that they had taken part in some historic religious ceremony. He told them to "Go home and pray." Prayer was one of the instruments in the armoury of Government and it seemed to the Kaiser a fitting moment to employ it.

Since the beginning of the war the All-Highest has made many speeches and sent many messages for his people to read. Hardly a single one of them but has contained a reference to God as the Ally of Germany. The Kaiser is no ordinary blasphemer when he speaks in these terms. To his distorted mind God is merely an emblem of Germany. He does not himself believe in the existence of God, but he realises that there is a popular superstition on the subject, which can be usefully employed in the interests of *Deutschtum*. He argues in effect thus:—"The stupid people believe in an Invisible Almighty Power whom they call God. Very well, I will give them a God, but that God shall be essentially a German God, a God whose interests are entirely the interests of the governing class of Germany. And they shall have not only their imaginary God in their imaginary Heaven, but they shall have also a visible and magnificent Son of God in the person of their Lord of War upon earth."

THE SHANGHAI RIOTS.

Precautions at Hongkew.

There had been rumours current all day yesterday, says the N.C. Daily News of the 22nd inst., that the rowdy element of the Japanese community was still bent on creating trouble and that something was to be started in Hongkew last night. Prepared for any eventuality, the district in the vicinity of the Market and Woosung Road, where the rioting occurred last week, was thoroughly policed by patrols of "B" Co., British and the Machine Gun Co., S.V.O., and mounted Sikh troopers in noticeable numbers. There was also a section of Hongkew Co. S.F.B. in the police station. The Japanese Co., S.V.O., was on duty outside the Japanese Club on Boone Road where a continuous meeting was in progress throughout the evening and until late in the night; the Japanese volunteers were there not so much to protect the club from attack by Chinese as to prevent trouble starting from within. There were no Chinese police on duty in the district after sun-down, their places being taken by Sikhs.

All was quiet throughout the evening, but many of the shopkeepers took the precaution to close their doors. Small knots of Chinese gathered quietly here and there, but dispersed whenever requested to, and at no time was there any threatening tone in the air.

A meeting at the Japanese Club at which the situation was thoroughly discussed began at five o'clock and finished about ten, the matter being left in the hands of a committee. It is understood that the meeting was called by the merchant class of Japanese, who are not in sympathy with the rowdism recently developed for the purpose of convincing the unruly element of the error of their ways and to bring about a return to normal peaceful conditions in the community. It was rumoured after the meeting that one of the matters brought forward was that the Japanese section of Hongkew should be thoroughly policed by Japanese, that the policing of the district should be in Japanese hands, but this can hardly be taken seriously.

It is pointed out that the Japanese population of Shanghai has been largely increased lately by a class of people who not in defiance of the authority of their own officials, and that the man being for the most part out of employment were the main trouble-makers. It was even said that there had been talk among them of attacking the Japanese Consulate-General, which last night was guarded by Japanese Marines.

The meeting at the club, which was largely attended, was a quiet one, those present leaving quietly in small groups late in the evening. The name of each person attending was taken at the door. The Fire Brigade was called to the club at 7.30 o'clock, to find that a curtain that had been on fire had already been extinguished; beyond this there was no excitement, at least not outside the building.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—10.15 a.m. July 28.—Warning.—Low pressure area extending from China Sea to east of Balintang and Bashi Channels. A circular depression may be forming in it to the N. W. of Luzon.

3.30 p.m. July 28.—Cyclone or typhoon W. of Bashi Channel, moving N. W.

11 a.m. July 29.—Cyclone or typhoon near or over the southern part of Formosa Channel, moving N. W.

It is in the light of some monomaniacal belief as this that all the Kaiser's actions and speeches must be read. It will explain much in the mentality not only of the German Kaiser but also of the German people that would otherwise remain obscure and beyond comprehension.

WAR CHATTER.

A Home Letter to Soldiers Overseas.

London, May 28th, 1918.—On the eve of the third phase of the German offensive, Mr. Lloyd George went to Edinburgh and made a speech. Now you may like Lloyd George, or you may hate him, or you may be like me and think "that the personal element doesn't matter very much in these tremendous days, so long as the Managing Director of the United Kingdom, Ltd.—whoever he is or whatever he has been—keeps things moving in the proper direction."

But whatever your personal feelings may be, you cannot help admiring the tonic quality of his speeches. He is not ashamed of being an optimist and he will tell you so, as he told his audience at Edinburgh. After all, it's the "stuff to give the troops," isn't it, for it's the stuff they are always handing out themselves. An escaped officer prisoner told me the other day that the amazing spirit and the irrepressible cheerfulness of the Tommy in captivity absolutely baffled their captors. They couldn't understand it and they couldn't tackle it.

Well, the Prime Minister's optimism on this occasion took the form of telling the public some very cheerful facts concerning the Hun's submarine piracy—a perfectly unexampled proceeding which we had no right to expect even from Germany. The Allies, he told us, are to-day sinking submarines faster than the Germans can build them ("Loud cheers" say I) and we are building ships faster than they can sink them. ("Loud and more prolonged cheers").

The Prime Minister spoke, too, in confident tones about the prospects on the Western Front. He did not disguise the formidable character of the attack that was imminent, but he added:—"Those who know best what our prospects are feel most confident about the result. From the point of view of making the most effective use of the whole forces of the Alliance I feel happier than I have done since the commencement of war." Such words as these, coming from the British Prime Minister, are not lightly uttered, and we are entitled to be of good heart as to the outcome of third German offensive, which has been so many weeks delayed, owing to causes over which we and our Allies had considerably more control than the boastful Hun.

His offensive has begun with a certain inevitable measure of success and it would be premature to make any comment at this stage, but there is a fact which cannot be overlooked. Behind the Allied Armies stand twenty-three nations not only confident of victory but resolved to obtain it. Behind the German Army stands a suffering and disillusioned people, too overburdened by present sufferings to care for anything but any sort of peace that will bring them food and at any rate alleviate their lot. So Hindenburg is in a hurry—and in a war like this you can't do things in a hurry against better troops than your own.

Irish affairs have come into prominence again recently with the arrest of over a hundred Sinn Féin leaders of the revolutionary movement. The Government statement on the subject makes it clear, to any one who reads it with an unbiased mind, that from the beginning of the war down to the present day Sinn Féin has been in negotiation with Germany, with a view to obtaining help to organize an armed rebellion. In a matter like this, prevention is better than cure, and the preventive arrest of the leaders of a movement who have repeatedly proclaimed themselves pro-German, is a move whose wisdom has been acclaimed in America and France as well as in England. Irishmen too have not been slow to protest their abhorrence of anything in the nature of intrigues with Germany, but in face of the necessarily guarded Government statement they merely say that no proofs have been offered.

One of Germany's greatest worries just now is the rising generation. There always was an abnormal epidemic of suicides among the children of the Fatherland, but that didn't worry the

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

A Southern Success.
An official report from the northern front states that the numerical superiority of the Southerners, have evacuated Ting Nam city which is now occupied by the Canton troops.

Attack on Luichow.
The commanders on the western front, after the surrender of Lung's troops in Luichow City, have decided to attack Kingchow, and have requested transports and gun boats for that purpose. In complying with the request, the Authority has ordered three armboats and a number of small armed launches belonging to the Salt Revenue Department to Luichow. It is reported that the attack will begin in about a week.

Tea House Tax.
Owners and employees of all tea houses have joined to protest against the tea tax, which has been proposed by a syndicate offering a big sum for the privilege.

Ransom Money.
The pirates who kidnapped the comprador of the steamboat Man Shun, which was pirated near Shin Hing, now demand \$10,000 as ransom money.

Two Years In a Bedroom.

Two brothers, Arthur, and William Webb, of Wood-green, were charged at Enfield Police Court recently with being deserters. It was stated in evidence that they were hiding in a bedroom where they had lived for two years, only going out at night-time. Both prisoners were handed over to a military escort.

It was usually the sensitive, over-intelligent children who tired of life because they chafed against the shackles imposed on them by the State. Such children were not likely to make amenable cannon-fodder, so their loss didn't matter very much. But to-day, when, according to official statistics, the State has lost through the war 2,900,000 babies, who either died through malnutrition or failed to be born, every child is valuable. The present trouble is an amazing increase of immorality among children. "The disastrous effects of the war are manifesting themselves amongst us," said a Reichstag deputy a few days ago "and youth is being completed by all the examples it has before its eyes." Another deputy said that the flood of crime is constantly rising. What can we say when we find children of 12 and 14 in the dock charged with offences against decency? A few weeks ago a child of thirteen was tried in Berlin for strangling a girl of eleven. It reminds me of those "Ruthless Rhymes" that used to be popular in pre-war days. They ran something like this:—

Nellie with a carpet tack
Stabbed her brother in the back.
"You naughty girl!" remarked her mother
"It isn't right to kill your brother."

If we adapt this style to modern conditions in Germany we should get some result like this:—

Gretchen, in her 14th year
Strangled Elsa, aged 11.
Mother said:—"You naughty dear,
You will never go to Heaven!"

Minnie is a playful kid,
She loves all sorts of crime.
The latest thing that Minnie did
Is, so they tell me, "time."

The Burgomaster's eldest son
Is only just eleven.
The other day he broke, for fun,
Commandment No. 7.

Hermann, who has just turned ten,
Hates going home at night.
He drinks, makes love and swears like man.
Embarrassed, steals and lies.

He left his home one day
Week
And hasn't written since.
He killed his sweetheart of pique.
He ought to be a Prince
Old one.

The Three Castles MAGNUMS Cigarettes

MADE
IN
ENGLAND

FRESH STOCKS HAVE ARRIVED AND ARE NOW
OBTAINABLE AT ALL TOBACCONISTS

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction onWEDNESDAY, the 31st July,
1918,commencing at 2.30 p.m.
at "Abertholwyn" No. 14
Peak Road,A Quantity of Valuable House-
hold Furniture

Comprising:—

Tapestry covered drawing
room suite, teak folding tables,
teak overmantels, lady's writing
desk, brass and copper fenders,
teak flower stands, white lace
curtains, pictures and porcelain
marble mantel clock, brass clock
in case (360 days), draught and
fire screens, etc., etc.Extension dining table and
chairs, teak sideboard with
mirror, dinner and dessert ser-
vices, cut glass and silver ware,
silver cabinets, table glass-ware,
etc., etc.Double and single brass
mounted bedsteads, double ward-
robes with mirrors, marble top
teak washstands and dressing
tables, rattan chairs and tables,
toilet crockery, etc., etc.Bathroom, pantry and kitchen
utensils.

Also

A Fine assortment of Can-
ton Blackwoodware

comprising:—

Curio cabinet, couches, arm-
chairs and chairs, lady's desk,
tea table, wall brackets, flower-
stands, teapots, square tables,
overmantel, etc., etc.

And

Plants in pots, Electric ceiling
fan and light fittings, etc., etc.N. B.—All the teak furniture
is light stained.On view from Tuesday, the
30th July 1918.Catalogues will be issued.
Terms—Cash on delivery.GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions from the Liquid-
ator of Messrs. Blackhead &
Company, F. H. Hohnke, F. J.
Schwarzkopf, E. H. Thiel and J.
E. Danielson in pursuance of an
Order of the Hongkong Govern-
ment to sell by Public Auction
at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOONON
TUESDAY

the 13th day of August 1918,

at his Auction Rooms, in
Duddell Street,
THE VALUABLE LEASE-
HOLD PROPERTYsituate and being Shaukiwan
Marine (Lot No. 1 and known
as Blackhead's Soap Works.

IN ONE LOT.

The Property has an area of
95,800 square feet or thereabouts
and consists of level ground with
a sea wall in good condition on
the water front. On the property
stands a Soap Factory and
buildings in connection therewith
comprising two Godowns, one
with cooling quarters over, a
Manager's House, a Boiler and
Machine house an Iron Shed,
and a Tank.The property is held for the
residue of a term of 999 years
from August 1890. The Crown
Rent is \$440 per annum.
Particulars and Conditions of
Sale may be had from:—MESSRS. DEACON, LOOKER,
DEACON & HARSTON.1, Des Voeux Road Central,
Solicitors for the Liquidator,
or fromMR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1918.

NOTICES.

ASAHI BEER.

SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone 280 & 126.

MASSAGE HALL.

4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
(DUDDLE STREET).MR. T. TAKAYE,
MRS. MORITA.CERTIFICATED MASSEURS
PATIENTS TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES
BY ORDER.

POST OFFICE.

The charge for customs duty on type
samples of unmanufactured tobacco not
exceeding 6 cwt. in gross weight, and on
samples of spirits (except pe-famed
spirits) not exceeding 15 cwt. in gross
weight imported into the United King-
dom by post has now been increased to
15/6d and 15/4d respectively.The importation by post into Japan of
foreign spirits, except such as may be
imported by the Minister of Agriculture
and Commerce and the persons designated
by him, is prohibited.This prohibition is not applicable to
rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and
Karabuto (Japanese Saghalien).The Parcel Post Service to the Portu-
guese Colonies in West Africa and to
Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for
Prisoners-of-War) is suspended.Until further notice parcels for civil
addresses in the provinces of Udine,
Verona, Treviso, Padua, Venice and
Bologna in Italy will not be accepted for
transmission or post under the
British War Office Permit.The Parcel Post Service to British East
Africa and Egypt (except for members
of the Expeditionary Forces), and to
Abyssinia, Bagdad, Aden, French
Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portu-
guese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia
have been suspended.On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial
Postal Orders will be cashed in India at
the rate of 1/5 to the rupee.The amount of the charge per parcel is
fixed at 5 sen per day after the expiration
of the period stipulated.Registered and Parcel Mail close 15
minutes earlier than the time given below
unless otherwise stated.No unofficial letter addressed to
Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammarah in the
Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in
weight.From the 1st May 1918 there will be
three General Deliveries daily from the
District Post Offices except on Sunday
and Holidays when there will be one
delivery only.The hours of delivery will be as
follows:—Week days 9 a.m., 1 p.m. and
5 p.m.
Sundays and Holidays noon.Information has been received from
the Director General of Posts and
Telegraphs, India, advises that: "The
Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil
Postal Agencies at Amul Khambh, Amara,
Bagdad, Burma, Bura City, Pao, Kuo,
Nasrityah, Qala, Saleh, Suk-ah-Shaykh
and Zuhair in Mesopotamia is suspended
and that piece-woods, haberdashery and
similar articles, except those intended
for the personnel of the addresses and
not for sale, cannot be sent to these
offices or to Abadan, Ahwaz or Moham-
marah by the letter post, and that such
articles if received will not be delivered
and will be liable to confiscation."

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Amoy—30th July, 9 a.m.

Strait, Bangkok, Burma and India via
Calcutta—30th July, 9 a.m.

Saigon—30th July, 10 a.m.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Moji,
Canada, United States, Cent. Am.
& South America & Europe
via Canada—30th July, Regis-
tration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30
a.m.Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—30th July,
1 p.m.

Saigon—30th July, 2 p.m.

Haiphong—30th July, 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 31st July.

Saigon—31st July, 8 a.m.

Strait, Bangkok, Ceylon, India, South
Africa, Europe, Central and
South America and Europe
via Victoria, B. C.—1st August,
Registration 11.45 a.m. Letters
12.30 p.m.Shanghai and North China—1st Aug.,
4 p.m.

THURSDAY, 1st August.

Swatow, Amoy, Foochow via Takao—1st
Aug., 8 a.m.Philippine Islands, Formosa via Keelung,
Japan via Moji, Canada,
United States, Central, and
South America and Europe
via Victoria, B. C.—1st August,
Registration 11.45 a.m. Letters
12.30 p.m.Shanghai and North China—1st Aug.,
4 p.m.

FRIDAY, 2nd August.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—2nd Aug.,
1 p.m.

Philippine Islands—2nd Aug., 11 a.m.

SATURDAY, 3rd August.

Sankaku—3rd Aug., 11 a.m.

SUNDAY, 4th August.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Keelung
—4th Aug., 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 5th August.

Shanghai and North China—5th Aug.,
9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 6th August.

Shanghai and North China—6th Aug.,
11 a.m.

FRIDAY, 9th August.

Strait, Bangkok, Bombay, Aden, Egypt
and Europe via Suez—9th
August, Registration 9.45 a.m.
Letters 10.30 a.m.The Parcel Mail will be closed on
Thursday 8th August, at 5 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

July 28d. 3h. 05m.—Warning to Fuzhou
and Coast Ports, 4 c.—Typhoon in Lat.
21° N. Long. 111° E. direction of motion
and velocity unknown.July 29d. 11h. 25m.—Warning to Fuzhou
and Coast Ports, 4 c.—Typhoon in Lat.
22° N. Long. 118° E. direction N.W.
velocity unknown.July 29d. 12h. 10m.—No returns from
Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has
increased slightly over N. China and the
Visayas, and has decreased slightly
moderately elsewhere. A typhoon de-
veloped yesterday to the west of the Bal-
intang Channel, and is now situated about
100 miles to the N.E. of Pratas Shoal,
travelling north-westward.Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.00 inches.
Total since January 1st, 44.42 inches
against an average of 56.55 inches.FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
Hongkong to Gap Rock.	W. & S.W. winds, fresh to strong; cloudy, usually and rainy later.
1 Formosa Channel.	Cyclonic Gales.
2 South coast of China be- tween H.K. and Lamooki.	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China be- tween H.K. and Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.
July 29, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds.	Weather.
Vostock	6a					
Nemuro	5a					
Hakodate						
Tokio						
Kochi						
Nagasaki						
Kagima						
Oshima						
Naha						
Shimonoseki						
Yokohama						
Manila	6a	29.83	76	93	2b	
Hankow						
Ichang						
Kinkiang						
Changsha						
Shanghai		29.78	79	96	2b	
Quintan		29.78	79	95	2b	
Sharp P.		29.69	82	95	nne	6.0
Amoy		29.51	84	79	nne	4b
Swatow		29.52	80	91	nw	1b
Yokohama	5a	29.51	81	77	se	6.0
Taipei		29.50	77			0.0
Kobe		29.51	79			2.0
Kashan		29.52	79			2.0
Plores		29.49	79			2.0
Canton	6a	29.56	79	91	w	2c
H'kong		29.53	80	91	w	4c
Gap Rock		29.52			nw	3c
Macao		29.52	81	87	nw	2b
Wachow	9a					
Peking						
Holow						
Phu Lien	7a	29.56	81	92	sw	1b
Tourans		29.50	81		0b	
C. St. J.		29.72	75		ene	2c
Apri						
Dagupan		29.65	75	96	sa.	0
Manila						
Legaspi		29.79	75	92		0c
Tacloban						
Hollo						
Surigao						
Guam	425					
Laguan	6	29.78	78	95	sw	6.0

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.
Hongkong Observatory, July 29, 1918.1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees
Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in in-
ches, tenths and hundredths.2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees
Fahrenheit.3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation
the humidity of air saturated with mois-
ture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort
Scale.State of Weather, b blue sky, c de-
tailed cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g
gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p
passing shower, r equally, r rain, s snow,
t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.State of Sky, b blue sky, c de-
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ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

July 30th and 31st.

EDWIN ARDEN

in the 5-part

Gold Rooster Drama:

"THE IRON HEART."

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 9.)

GERMANY'S DOMINATION OF RUMANIA.

London, July 28.

Reuter interviewed an officer who has just reached London from Roumania. This officer indicates the terrible conditions of Roumania under the heel of the German conqueror, who are daily exceeding even the barbarous exactions of the peace treaty. Already Roumania has lost, owing to the war, 800,000 or eleven per cent. of her population. Roumanian prisoners are cruelly treated. The officers are compelled to break stones and mend roads. Those in the hands of the Bulgarians are subjected to treatment often ending in death. The food position is appalling. The country is faced with famine. Nevertheless the Germans commandeered 120,000 tons of grain for themselves, and 126,000 tons for Bulgaria. Industrial enterprise is being stifled. All machinery, except oil plant, has been taken away. At the present time 97 per cent. of normal exports are German hands.

GERMAN BANKS WOUND UP.

London, July 28.

In the House of Commons the Trading with the Enemy Bill has passed its third reading. The Bill finally winds up the German banks in London and prevents their re-opening for five years after the war and thereafter until Parliament otherwise determine.

EMPIRE'S MINERAL RESOURCES.

London, July 28.

The Press Bureau announces that the Imperial Conference has ratified the scheme for an Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau, which will be incorporated by Royal Charter. The Governing Body will consist of Sir Richard Baskin, the chairman, and the following who have been nominated by the Governments and departments named:—Dr. W. G. Miller (Canada); W. S. Robinson, (Australia); T. H. Hamer, (New Zealand); W. P. Schreiner, (South Africa); Lord Morris, (Newfoundland); R. D. Oldham, (India); J. M. Evans, (Colonial Office); Sir Lionel Phillips and others (Ministry of Reconstruction).

SUCCESSFUL ITALIANS AIRRAIDS.

London, July 26.

The Naval Chief-of-Staff announces that Italian aeroplanes twice visited Darsazo on July 22nd and dropped over a ton of bombs on steamers and depots, damaging a steamer and causing fires.

FOOLISH GERMAN JUBILATIONS.

London, July 26.

According to a message from the Hague the *Vaterland*, referring to the amazing blunder whereby the German Press is jubilating over the destruction of the *Vaterland* instead of the *Justitia*, says this proves the untrustworthiness of German statements regarding submarine. "If, after twenty hours' fight, a submarine cannot tell the difference between a 30,000 and a 50,000 ton boat what likelihood is there that the figures of other sinkings being even approximately correct."

FAILURE OF GERMAN SUBMARINISM.

London, July 26.

Mr. Lloyd George, proposing the health of the Allied Food Controllers, at a dinner in their honour, said that Germany's dependence on the success of submarine was the greatest gamble in history. She p